



Dynamo players Bayko and Lozsky pictured here in Vokzal Square in Kiev with the prize they brought from Spain, a copy of an early Spanish beacon.

Home with Spanish beacon

We had to struggle to win this international tournament in La Coruña, Spain, Kiev Dynamo chief coach Volery Lobanovsky told a TASS correspondent. We had a strong opposition in the celebrated Spanish Barcelona and Atletico clubs, as well as the local Real.

In the first game we met with Barcelona, which now has two top European players, Schuster and Simonian. I would specially single out Schuster who is in top-top fettle even though the Spanish championship has not yet begun, Lobanovsky pointed out. We qualified for the final with a 2-1 win. In the final game we downed

Atletico 1-0, but had lots of opportunities to score some more.

The tournament was handy, he further stressed, for our preparation for the forthcoming European Winners Cup.

The numerous local fans, he continued, gave us a very warm welcome at the La Coruña stadium, which seats 30,000. Incidentally, this stadium will host games in one of the subgroups of the 1982 world championship.

The prize, a one-off-a-hall mela full copy of an ancient Spanish beacon, he noted, will be a welcome addition to Dynamo's collection of trophies.



World draughts titlist Olga Levina.

World titlist at 19

Olga Levina of the USSR is the new Polish draughts titlist, having won the championship in Riga, Latvia, with seven points from nine games. Irina Pashkevich and Lyudmila Sokolovskaya shared second and third places with 6.5 points each, followed by Yelena Altshul and Romualdo Vikauskaite, who amassed six points each. Significantly, all the five top places went to Soviet competitors.

"This has been a lucky year for me; first I won the national title, and have followed it up with the world title," said Olga Levina, 19, a Kharkov college student.

"I have been in the sport

since 1977, but originally played the Russian chess taught to me by my father when I did not even go to school," Olga stressed. "I started learning the game in real earnest at the Kharkov young Pioneer Palace while in the seventh form."

"Olga Levina, the fourth draughts world champion to date, stands out for her remarkable composure and the ability to force opponents to accept her tactics," commented International Grandmaster Anatoly Gantvarg, the current men's world titlist. "She also constantly seeks to use most complicated, strategic and combinatorial," he stressed.

USSR Rugby Federation Cup takes off

The international rugby tournament, involving the USSR, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia and Japan, which will be getting under way on August 15 in Moscow, might seem to be just one more sports fixture of first glance. In fact the tournament will be highly instrumental in popularizing a game which has been picking up momentum in the past few years. There are now 70 countries in the world which play rugby, but, obviously enough, there is no single international federation and consequently no world rugby championships. The International Amateur Rugby Federation Cup, or the European championship, is practically the only major event of the kind for most rugby-playing

countries. There is, of course, the "Cup of Five Nations," but its list of competitors (Britain, Ireland, France, Wales and Scotland) has remained unchanged now for several decades. This Cup is regarded as the most prized trophy in world rugby, but this year France, the present Cup holders, came second only to Romania in the European championship, while the USSR, a comparative debutant, was placed third.

Meantime, the newcomers to the game — are confidently upping their class. We believe that the USSR Rugby Federation Cup will be an important addition to an international rugby schedule "starved" of grand tournaments.

Alexander BUTSENIN

OLYMPIC CEREMONY MUST BE PRESERVED

Sergio Orsi, Italy, Secretary-General of the International Canoe Federation, has come out in support of preserving the existing Olympic award presentation ceremony complete with the raising of national flags and playing of state anthems.

"We've seen so many times athletes gripped by emotion

stop the victory stand—a simple presentation of medals would downgrade the magnitude of the Olympic ceremony," he told newsmen.

On the commercialization of sport, Orsi noted that "if we allow this to happen there will be a time when there will be no distinction between sport and commercial dealings".

INFORMATION

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Important results of talks in Crimea

The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has fully endorsed the activities of Leonid Brezhnev and the results of talks he held in the Crimea. It expresses gratitude to the leaders of the fraternal Parties and countries who took part in the talks. The Politbureau issued this assessment upon the examination of the results of meetings held by Leonid Brezhnev in July and August 1981 with Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, János Kádár of Hungary, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Erich Honecker of the GDR, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Yumzhiguo Tsedenbal of Mongolia, and Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland.

The Politbureau notes that during the talks the urgent tasks involved in the development of cooperation between the socialist

countries were discussed. Agreements were reached whose implementation will undoubtedly contribute to the successful development of the countries concerned, and to the strengthening of unity and cohesion within the socialist community. Most socialist countries regard the intensification of their economic co-operation as a priority at the present time. The socialist countries as a whole have the possibility of solving one of their major economic problems on the building up their power capacities; the achievement of qualitatively new standards in their engineering industry; and the complete satisfaction of demand for consumer goods and agricultural products.

At the same time, as strengthening relations between themselves, the socialist nations are ready to develop mutually

(Continued on page 2)

PEACE CRUISE CONTINUES

Amsterdam. An unusual tree stands on the deck of "Christina," the flagship of the Peace Cruise which is taking place in Holland. The trunk is made of brown plastic, the branches of green metal bars, and to them, in place of leaves, are stuck numerous letters and telegrams. The participants of the Cruise received the letters from the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which their route lay.

The National Peace Cruise organized by the committee of the two joint movements, "To stop the neutron bomb, to stop nuclear war!" began on August 15 in Rotterdam. The people taking part in the Cruise have already crossed a considerable part of Holland; they have sailed down rivers and canals, crossed lakes, and have passed through

20 cities and villages. Whenever their five ships dropped anchor, mass demonstrations and rallies were held and lively talks and discussions ensued about the great danger presented by the present Administration in Washington bent on turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

"Although the Cruise has not yet ended, it is already evident that thousands of saw people now regard the defence of peace as their sacred civic and patriotic duty and have joined the ranks of fighters against the neutron bomb, and against Washington's dangerous plans to deploy new missiles in Western Europe," said in a TASS interview G. Polboven, Director of the "De Waarheid" newspaper.

KOMI ASSR IS 60

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have congratulated the people of the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on its 60th anniversary.

The fraternal help of the Russian and other peoples of the Soviet Union helped the Komi overcome their age-old backwardness in a short time and make important progress in the opening up of the North. The area is rapidly developing coal, oil, gas, timber, wood-working, and paper-and-pulp industries, and power engineering. The state farms housing advanced machinery are boosting production and sales to the state. The republic has reared its own skilled workers, managers, engineers, technicians, as well as intellectuals, and people's living standards are constantly improving.

UPDK CELEBRATES ITS 60th ANNIVERSARY



UPDK is an acronym which is well known to all diplomats accredited to Moscow. It stands for the Upravleniye Diplomaticheskogo Korpusa (Diplomatic Corps Service Bureau) which celebrates its 60th anniversary this year.

"We want the diplomats, journalists, and businessmen living in the Soviet Union to feel that they are not only here in an official capacity, but that they are also our guests," says UPDK Director Sergei Gruzdev. "We see this as our main task."

UPDK runs an outpatients' clinic, a hunting and fishing lodge, a stage, a dress-making establishment, a school for children, several tennis courts, and it is in the process of constructing a summer village and a boarding house for holidaymakers.

In Moscow alone, UPDK caters for a thousand or so foreign officers, including 100 embassies and 221 foreign press offices accredited in the USSR Foreign Ministry. In addition to 600 offices of foreign firms, banks, companies, and international organizations plus members of their staff and families totaling 20,000 people.

Belarusi rides took part of the recreation programme, arranged by UPDK for diplomats, at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

Mongolian colleagues have arrived in Moscow to exchange experience in catering for the Diplomatic Corps.



Visiting cosmologists at the Institute of Space Exploration.

Iran Ambassador to Sweden taken hostage

Stockholm. Reuter-TASS. About 30 Iranians took Iran's Ambassador to Sweden hostage in protest against what a spokesman for the group said was the "Khomeini regime". The group, said Ambassador Abbas Rahim Gavanji, his wife and one other, hostage were unharmed when the Iranians occupied his official residence. The spokesman added that the occupation was peaceful and that

the group was unarmed. Police rushed to the residence, located in a wealthy suburb of Stockholm.

In a telephone call to Reuter in London, a girl, who said she was calling from Stockholm on behalf of the group, described the Iranians as members of the Paykar Organization.

She said the Ambassador would be held until their demands had been met.

AFGHANISTAN PREPARED FOR TALKS

Speaking recently at a press conference for foreign newsmen, Sh. M. Dost, the Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasized that his country sought to restore peace, calm, and stability to the region. We call on our neighbours, Pakistan and Iran, he said, to sit down and seek for a political solution to our differences. This would

benefit all three of us, the Afghan Minister said. Our proposals, he further noted, are highly realistic and are supported by a sizeable portion of the peoples in the region.

We are ready for talks with the Pakistani government at any time, at any level acceptable to both sides, and in any place Dost stressed.

EXHIBITION FROM LAOS OPENS IN MOSCOW

At the Museum of Oriental Arts in Moscow, an exhibition, "The Traditional Textile Arts of Laos" has opened as part of the programme of "The Days of Laos in the USSR". This exhibition is a prominent event in Moscow's cultural life," said Vladimir Maslin, President of the USSR-Lao Friendship Society.

Beauty and exquisite colours distinguish hand-woven cloth with intricate and refined patterns. The weavers have covered the smooth canvases with multi-coloured ornaments, cross-stitch embroidery and collages made of patches of cloth. The silk-woven pictures which include the stylized figures of animals, birds and human figures decorate skirts and blanket covers. There are also dolls dressed in national costume. The whole exhibition has been presented to the Museum of Oriental Arts.

Maria KORNIZOVA



Dolls in national costume.

Photo by Ilya Gushchovskiy

PICK OF TRACK AND FIELD IN ZAGREB

At the close of this week (August 15-16) Zagreb will witness the cream of European athletics for the continental men's and women's cups. Two-thirds of the Soviet women's squad were absent from the Moscow Olympics, and newcomers to the men's line-up will be fielded in 12 out of the total 20 events.

The Soviet team will include Olympic winners Lyudmila Kondryeva from Rostov-on-the-Don, Tatyana Kolpakova from Frunze, Viktor Merkin from Novosibirsk, Jek Uudmee from Tallinn and Dania Kule from Riga, as well as Olympic silver medalist Konstantin Volkov from Frunze, who recently cleared 584 cm, and world record holder (581 cm) Vladimir Polyakov from Moscow.

Velery Serota, 22, from Baku, rose to prominence after the Olympics with a high-jump of 210 cm.

JUBILEE CHAMPIONSHIP GETS UNDER WAY

To qualify for the world Cup due in September in Rome the USSR will have either to come top of the list or run-up in Zagreb.

CLERC BEATS THEM ALL

José Luis Clerc, 22, of Argentina, won the US disc-court tennis Open in Indianapolis beating from Lendl of Czechoslovakia 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 in the final.

Earlier he won three tournaments to America and had a winning string of 25 games in a row. Even though Lendl roles higher in the world standings, the Argentinian has again proved an insurmountable obstacle to him — in ell, Clerc defeated him seven times and lost only twice.

It looks like Clerc is all set to outshine his renowned fellow countryman Guillermo Vilas, who lost to Lendl in the semi-finals.

Andrea Jaeger, 16, of the US, captured the women's title.

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Round the Soviet Union

A MAJOR CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTRE HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. It is located in the woods surrounding Izhevsk, capital of Udmurtia, a small autonomous republic in the Urals. Close by the centre is a fountain pad for ambulatory patients, which will bring small patients from all corners of the republic. An hour in the air costs the state 600 roubles, but all patients at the centre get free transportation, upkeep and treatment.

AT EXCAVATIONS IN THE MEDIEVAL TOWN OF NELAVERD, IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER YAKHSH, IN CENTRAL ASIA, LOCALLY MINTED COINS, JEWELLERY AND HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS HAVE BEEN UNEARTHED. The centre-piece of the finds is a glazed ceramic slab which lay buried underground for ten centuries. Painted on it is the scene of a hand-to-hand fight between two warriors. Interestingly enough, the slab dates from the time when Islam prohibited the portrayal of people.

THE THIRD POWER UNIT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO REPLACE AN OLDER MACHINE AT THE NEBIT-DAG THERMAL POWER STATION IN TURKMENIA. It is fuelled by casing-head gas from local oil fields. The reconstruction of the station continues. During the current five-year plan, Turkmenia will generate 18 times more electricity than in the previous five years.

SPECIALISTS AT THE DARTMOUTH STATE PRESERVE HAVE DEVELOPED A CELL TECHNOLOGY FOR BREEDING CAPERCAILLIES.

GEORGIA WHICH FEATURES OVER 100 THOUSAND HECTARES OF ANCIENT ALPINE TERRACES MADE IN THE 10-12TH CENTURIES, HAS NOW BEGUN CARRYING OUT LARGE-SCALE WORK ON THEIR RESTORATION. The first yield of apples and pears proves that this area in the mountain is very promising for agriculture.

THE ETERNAL SEARCH

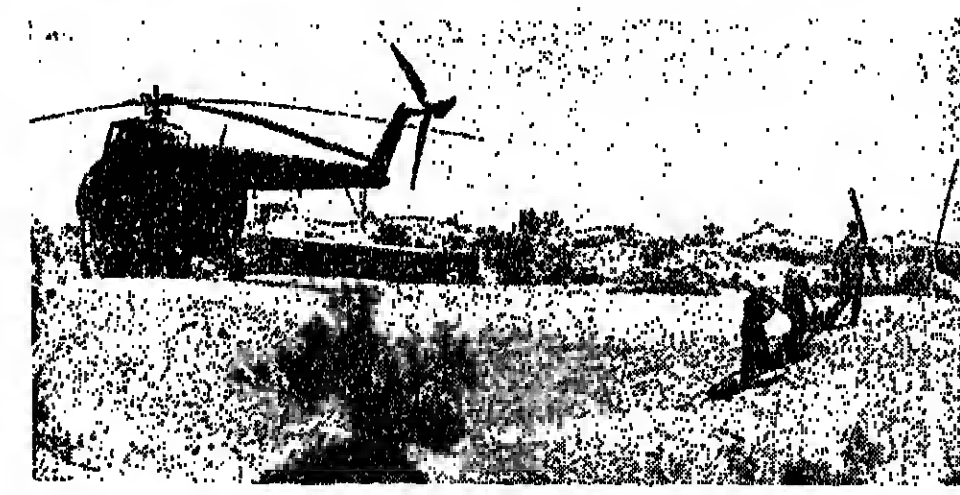
They trample along virgin paths through the thickest taiga, cross deserts to all-terrain trucks, fly over the ice-bound tundra, and travel by boat. Very often, new oil-and-gas rigs, mines, new industries and cities spring up in their wake. In the Soviet Union, prospectors have been largely instrumental in the establishment of a powerful mineral and raw material base. The reserves of coal, different ores,



New ponds are being laid across the Siberian taiga.



Prospecting for minerals in Yakutia.



The eastern geological and geographical expedition in the Karamuk Desert.

chromites, mercury, nickel and other minerals they have discovered, will lead the country's extracting enterprises for nearly a century. Between 1976 and 1980, prospectors in different parts of the country discovered more than 100 oil-and-gas fields. The times are long past when mineral deposits could be located with the aid of a prospector's hammer. Today, we search for such deposits deep under the ground, in areas hard of access and in waterless deserts; even the floor of the world ocean has to be explored. Today, the discovery of minerals starts in

quiet offices where geological materials are analyzed. The next step is for a geologically promising area to be chosen and then groups of prospectors dispatched to it for possible deposits. The prospectors are helped in their efforts by geophysicists, geochemists and geodesists.

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which is self-sufficient in minerals and raw materials. The development of these resources is being carried out on the basis of long-term interdisciplinary programmes for geological exploration.

Fish breeds in Uzbekistan

First trout have been sent to the new spawning ground in Lake Issyk-Kul, after being reared in the reservoir of the Chirchik Hydropower Station. The schools of fish which has grown in the reservoir has quite taken to the mountain slopes of the Chirchik Range. Previously, hundreds of young fish were brought here from Issyk-Kul. Now, the first generation of "local" trout has been raised.

The variety of fish grown for food is increasing in other reservoirs of Uzbekistan. Large quantities of fish are expected from all the irrigation reservoirs and main canals, as well as from natural depressions filled with water amidst the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts. In central Kazakhstan, this year, the Uzbek fishers expect to catch 200,000 centners of fish. By the end of the current five-year plan (1985) the fish yields from the reservoirs are to rise to 500,000 centners a year, or several times more than is now caught in the Aral Sea.

AROMATIC PRODUCE OF GEORGIA

Fenel, a plant producing ether oil, will help expand the list of products put out by Soviet perfumery and cosmetics industries. The Fenel harvest has just been completed in Georgia. The number of these ether-bearing plants being grown on the republic's farms is on the rise. They include the yellow thymol-dendron, red elder, Gorse, yarrow and other heat-loving plants. More than 300 kg of oil from the fenel plant is expected for the first time, this season. It is hoped to produce a yield of 60,000 kg of this valuable product this year.

Some countries are concentrating on permanently renewable vegetative raw materials as energy sources (for instance, tropical flora or forests in regions with moderate climates). The production of motor fuel obtained in this way and the "biogas" derived from other types of biological raw materials has today become a powerful branch of industry whose competitiveness is steadily growing in the face of the permanent rise of world oil prices.

In the past five-year period we have witnessed a kind of boom connected with the birth of modern biotechnology. This means the creation of a mobile, highly-effective, compact branch of production based on the latest achievements of biological science, above all on the methods of genetic and cell engineering. In other words, we are dealing with a technology of the future, similar to that taking place in microelectronics and space technology, writes the author in conclusion.

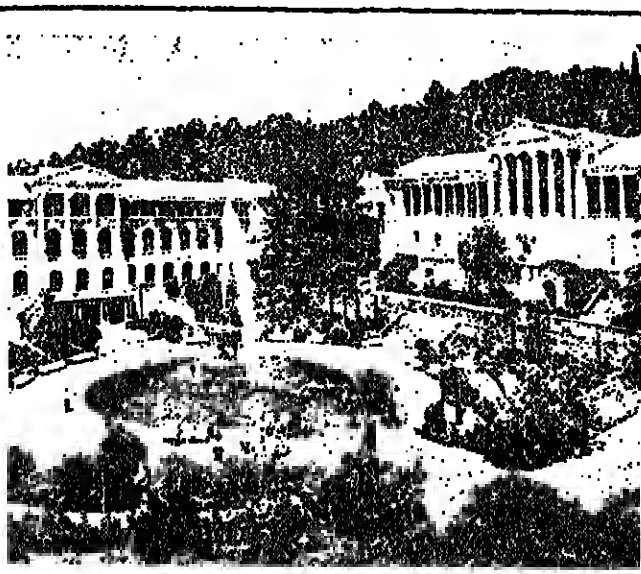
THE TV CARTOON

Cartoons appeal both to children and adults. Despite their vastly differing tastes, writes director Vladimir Samonov in the MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOLOLET newspaper, it is significantly that such films are subject to constant change on new ways of making puppets and of drawing pictures or thought up.

We try to find the shortest route between concept and screen, Samonov notes, pointing to the help of us here. It combines the poetic qualities of the drawn cartoon and the special features of the puppet picture, and it emphasizes colour. Special characteristics are required of a film to be shown on TV, the author stresses. It is aimed at a small audience. The main objective, therefore, is to win their confidence. The film can be switched on or off, whereas the cinematograph has to sit it out. The TV cartoon, therefore, calls for a polished scenario. Though an animated film is easier to direct, we seek to cut out both emphasis on cheap appeal as well as obtrusive presentation, Samonov says. Pointing to the fact that when one needs to express the unobtrusive or the touching, we are trying to devise a new genre of TV, short to be shown before a full-length film to stimulate the appetite—an operetta, or if worse.

Places to visit

The seaside resort of Sochi, Maikops, Khmsta and Adler, which make up Greater Sochi stretch, like a necklace studded with precious stones, for 150 km along the Black Sea shore. Greater Sochi means ultramodern hotels, holiday homes and camps for motorists, surrounded by palm, cypress-trees and blossoming magnolias. It means the warm sea, the sun and sunbathing on wide beaches stretching for many kilometres. It also means a marvellous climate close to the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains which act as a shield, protecting the city from northern winds and creating a subtropical climate. It means fabulous mineral springs (sulphuric and hydrogen, iodine-bromine, radon) which restore people's health.



Miners relax in the Onizhnikidza sanatorium.

GREATER SOCHI

and are used as effective cures for various diseases. Holiday-makers have a modern entertainment industry at their disposal: they can choose guest performances by the best

variety groups, by film and theatre stars, and symphony orchestras. Very popular are the restaurants of Sochi, specializing in the national cuisines of the Caucasus and the Ukraine.



In the streets of the resort. B. The beach.

REMAINS OF PETER THE GREAT'S ZOO FOUND

While digging a trench in the field of Mats in Leningrad, builders found the remains of an unusual structure. They reported their find to the Leningrad State Inspectorate for the Protection of Monuments. After an investigation, archaeologists concluded that the walls with brick walls and a pine floor was part of what used to be

Peter the Great's "Elephant House". In Peter's day, visitors to the menagerie saw lions, leopards and even an elephant. Various curiosities were also displayed there; for instance, the famous Gagarin globe built under the guidance of master Adam Olearius and presented to Peter the Great in 1713. The people

who brought this huge globe, mounted on metal framework, to Russia, had to tow their way through forests to get here. Excavations on the site of the former Petrine menagerie continue. Archaeologists here already discovered clay lamps and talen pottery. Their finds have been handed over to the city museum.

A NATURE RESERVE FOR INSECTS

The peaceful and calm disposition of the people who live on the Estonian island of Saaremaa is legendary. Today, in the literal sense of the word, we say that they won't harm a fly for the island has been made into a nature reserve for insects.

It is not difficult to catch the local flies, by the way. Some belong to a very rare species which cannot fly for they have no wings. They live amidst the boulders on the beach and feed on dead sea animals and fish that are thrown up by the waves. It took centuries for this species to lose its wings which were unnecessary, always wet from the splash of water and helpless in the battle against sea winds.

On all the roads and paths leading to this corner of the island new reed elms—depicted as butterflies—have been planted. The nature reserve extends for several hectares. It consists of meadows and swamps, small flocks, groves of trees and almost impenetrable thickets. This wide variety of landscape, ecotone claim, will facilitate the study and help keep under observation a great number of insects at the same time.

CANINE OLYMPICS

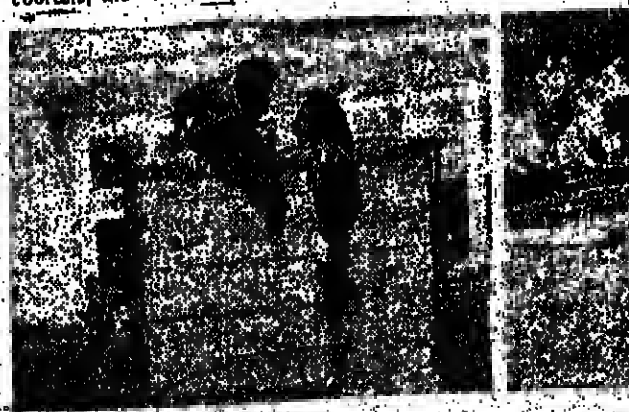
The combined event with trained dogs taking part is a new sport in this country. It has been practised for only ten years. At the Moscow Kennel Club, which has a total registration of 6,000 dogs, 500 dog-owners are engaged in this sport. Yuri Borisov, the club's director, believes that this is an impressive figure.

He told us that the combined event includes three types of contests: the 100 metre hurdles

and the detection of an intruder. In the first two events the results are judged on time. In each contest it is essential for the dog to be well trained: it has to negotiate a blank wall, run along a ladder and a beam, crawl under a tight net and jump over a ditch.

These photographs were taken by Sergei Solovov during the finale of the recent, tenth, Moscow championship.

Lyudmila YENYUTINA



Science and technology

ANCIENT AQUEDUCT

A water conduit much older than that made "by the slaves of Rome" was discovered in Southern Turkmenia by an expedition of the Leningrad branch of the Archaeology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "It was laid more than 3,000 years ago by the inhabitants of one of the settlements in the northern foothills of Kopet-Dag," said A. Shchegolev, chief of the expedition. "We have found four water conduits, skillfully faced with bricks, each a few hundred metres long. By them water from deep streams flowed to the drainage well in the form of a small tower. And from there took their water farmers, artisans and livestock breeders of the Bronze Age."

The expedition also discovered the remains of other structures, houses, life-places and double-lined kilns for firing clay and melting ore. Bronze labour implements, ceramics, pottery and ornaments testify to the high development level of crafts at that period on the territory of modern Turkmenia.

TO LISTEN TO THE PULSE OF THE EARTH

Specialists from Kazakhstan have designed a mobile seismic station equipped with a device to gather oscillation signals from the earth's crust. The small size and weight of the station make it possible to use it in almost inaccessible and remote districts. In the near future, the device is to turn out the first batch of a portable seismic instrument.

GENERATOR OF EXCELLENT HEALTH

"Good Mood" is the name of a bicycle-type training device designed at the Moscow-Bicycle Works in Moscow. It is designed to improve the physical condition of the user. It is a splendid machine to combat the adverse consequences of sedentary life and excessive weight.

It can be used all the year round. The strength of the effort applied to the pedals is easily adjustable depending on the strength and state of health of the user. It is also possible to establish the dose of the physical effort by means of the meter measuring the kilometres "travelled" by the "cyclist".



Lyudmila YENYUTINA

VIEWPOINT

Life without inflation

Leonid KORENEV, economic observer

January 1, 1982 will see a rise in wholesale prices for many types of raw materials. Coal prices, for instance, will go up by 42 per cent, steel by 45 per cent, and osmium (fuel oil)—by 51 per cent. This rise in prices will immediately result in rises in production costs in many related industries—metallurgy, power engineering and construction—which consume considerable amounts of fuel and mineral raw materials. Eventually, this chain reaction will affect all goods produced in this country.

This universal revision of prices will have no effect whatever on the annual the Soviet consumer's list to pay for gas, electricity, rent, transport, food, milk, meat, butter, or for those industrial products in everyday life. This assurance is based on a supremely characteristic feature of the Soviet economy: stability in prices for basic everyday necessities and services. Bread and other related items, confectionery goods (with the exception of chocolate), tea, sugar, cheese, in addition to cotton, woolen and flax cloth and ready-made clothes are sold at the same prices as 25 years ago. Since 1957, there has been no increase in the price of meat, butter and their related products, or eggs. Soviet roads (the lowest in the world) have remained unchanged since 1928.

Even though the Soviet worker still earns less in terms of official exchange rates than his American or West European colleague, he enjoys a lower cost of living. For instance, in terms of 1980 prices, for the same household a Moscow family will spend 1,750 roubles a year while its American counterpart, 3,750 dollars.

The most recent adjustment in wholesale prices in this country took place in 1967. Since then much has changed. Over recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the share of fuel and raw materials extracted to the northern and eastern areas. This has necessitated major investment which, in turn, led to a growth in extraction costs. There has been a deterioration in geological conditions in areas of earlier development, and expenditure on conservation measures has soared. Some industries have ceased to be profitable. At the same time, a number of manufacturing industries have released their relatively high prices and thus have had no incentive to replace obsolete products. In the forthcoming review of wholesale prices it is intended to eliminate the distortions which have emerged over the past 15 years.

Not our agriculture without its problems: the average cost of producing meat, milk and certain crops, for instance, cotton, is still high.

A government subsidy will ensure that these high production costs in agriculture will not affect the average consumer. When he buys meat and dairy products in the shops, the consumer only pays about half of the real cost to the state of producing such items.

Not all retail prices have remained unchanged in our country. There have been increases in the prices of jewellery, fur, crystal glassware, carpets and rugs, and furs.

Such increases have been applied to goods which are in high demand, while their supplies remain limited. It is through price increases in "luxury" goods of this category that the state recovers its losses. It involves selling goods of basic necessity

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OCEAN GENERATES POWER

This subject is discussed in the newspaper TRUD by Professor Nikolai Smirnov, Doctor of Geographical Science.

First and foremost, the world ocean is a source of energy. Highly valuable is the energy from the tides. As yet, the technologies for construction and maintenance of electrical stations on tides are not sufficiently perfect. However, France has already had a 240,000 kW station since 1967. We in the Soviet Union have had the 400 kW experimental Kiangubskaya station on the Kola Peninsula since 1968. The next in line to be designed are more powerful stations—the 300,000 kW Lumbovskaya on the Kola Peninsula, a 10 mH kW Nazanskoyskaya station in the Arkhangelsk Region, and two other powerful installations—Fuzhinskaya and Tuganskaya by the Sea of Okhotsk.

Amplitude thermal stations also seem a promising proposition. They operate on the difference in temperature between the lower and upper layers of the ocean. In the Far East and in the south we have many places where this difference is high enough to produce energy. Each year the ocean is opening its portals wider and wider. At present, it yields approximately 70,000,000 tonnes of different food a year, which provides protein for nearly one-third of mankind.

GAS-FUELLED CARS

It is unlikely that in the early years of car manufacturing designers considered the possibility of petrol being replaced by another type of fuel. Chemical engineers concentrated on obtaining improvements in the grades of petrol mixtures and on ways to make petrol non-toxic. writes the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. Today, the problem of providing fuel for internal combustion engines is being given increasing attention; we badly need to protect our cities from the harmful effects of car exhaust containing carbon monoxide.

BIOLOGY IN THE SERVICE OF MANKIND

Science is becoming an immediately productive force. This is equally true with regard to modern biology, writes Academician Yuri Ovchinnikov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in IZVESTIYA. Biology has a favourable influence on modern technology and on raising the effectiveness of agricultural production. Today the possibilities of biology find wide application also in the sphere of industrial production. A good example of the latter is the microbiological synthesis used industrially to obtain protein and protein-vitamin concentrates or fodder additives, as well as many other physiologically active compounds. The scientific foundations for such production were worked out in the Soviet Union which now boasts the most powerful microbiological industry in the world.

The use of the biotechnology in the control of environmental pollution has assumed wide proportions. Purifying installations, where microorganisms act on the cleaning agent successfully solve the problem of making factory waste harmless and of purifying sewage. The theory crisis swept the whole world, naturally, controlled biology with new tasks.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Yevgeny MATVEYEV



Mosfilm is at present shooting a screen version of "Mad Money", a play by the Russian playwright Alexander Ostrovsky. The new film is directed by Yevgeny Matveyev, People's Artist of the USSR.

At first glance, this film stands apart from previous work by this talented actor and director. For the past 20 years Matveyev has concentrated on portraying the vivid, romantically inclined hero of our time, a hero for which the actor's natural elan, generosity and passion are eminently suited.

One immediately thinks of Makar Negudin's hurling eyes, in the film version of "The Virgin Soil Uplifted". Sholokhov's hero with his hot temperament and childishly naive and pure soul was one of the first roles that Matveyev played and one of his favorites. Sergeant Fedotov, from "One's Own Blood", is quite a different cup of tea. He is mainly reserved, a man of few words, yet, at the same time, full of inner

strength and nobility. Millions of viewers, and not in our country alone, have been captivated by Matveyev's performance. His portrayal of Leonid Brezhnev, head of the political department of the 18th Army during World War Two, in the cinema epic "The Soldiers of Freedom", is one of his very best roles.

No less popular are the films Matveyev has directed. 57 million people in one year saw his "Earthly Love" and the "Tala", based on the novel by the Soviet writer Pyotr Proskarin, in which Matveyev plays the part of collective farm chairman Zakhar Deryugin. Watching Matveyev's Zakhar, one is aware that it is thanks to people like this that the Soviet Union managed to win the past war.

The film "Far Upraised Mission", a symbolic of Matveyev's art, is set in a factory making fighters. All of his characters are heroic, having something majestic about them. Whether they be ordinary soldiers or factory managers, they are great not by virtue of their important post they occupy or their talent. They have a more important gift to give mankind: they are human beings, who live generously without thinking of their own good, consuming themselves in work, battle and love.

Another part Matveyev has played is that of Pugachov, the leader of the 18th century peasant uprising. The actor has created his own Pugachov, a powerful and tragic figure from Russian history, who seems to encompass all the pain and suffering inherent to the people. This pain is ever present to Pugachov's eyes which never laugh, even amidst the most unrestrained merry-making.

Matveyev, himself, believes that his characters have one theme in common — they live at the extreme limits of their capability. They are passionate people: combining broad-mindedness, sincerity and the strength of the Russian soul. Tatyana OKULOVA

ANIMAL THEATRE

On September 13 the Durov Animal Theatre will wind up performances at the Green Theatre of the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest.

How much to four minutes three, asks a toddler from the audience, and Chizhuk, the tamed doggy, gives the right answer without any prompting after a short "rehearsal". Next, the stage is taken over by a Callorina sea lion, who starts revelling a small ball on its nose, beating the drum and blowing the trumpet. A kangaroo brings mail in her pouch and starts distributing it... Among the characters in the play called "We are Olympians, too!" staged by theatre chief producer Natalya Durova are also porcupines, racoons, foxes, and cats. The lead is played by a monkey, who is a good jumper and weight-lifter, and who even knows how to drive a little car called Sushok (Snowball).

The performances are daily, except Monday and Tuesday, at 3 p.m., and there is an additional napu performance on Sundays.



At Friendship House in Moscow an exhibition of landscapes and portraits by Per Olov Hjortell, a Finnish painter, is on display for the first time. In the photos "The Sea Takes Its Own".

REVIVAL OF ALEUTIAN FOLK ART

"Agitade" (comrade), an old Aleutian song in prose in friendship was recently to be heard in a new club for old people, which has opened on Bering Island. The club acts as a meeting place for the Aleutians, a small Northern nationality living on the Kommandorskiye Islands. It will help preserve and pass on to posterity works of national Aleutian folk art. Aleutian "evenings" are frequently organized in the new house of culture. The islands

perform old songs and dances, and acquaint the younger generation with Aleutian musical instruments: "singing shells", and pipes made from bird's feathers. Stories and songs recited by the old people and recorded on tape are used as a basis for creating new works which are performed not only by the island's ensemble but also by many other musical groups on Kamchatka.

FACTS and EVENTS

Art. In 1977, Greek art historians, along with other foreign scholars, took part in an international symposium on the arts of Georgia. They were particularly interested in monuments of Georgian culture. A short while ago, a follow-up Greece-Georgian symposium, dedicated to the mutual links between Byzantine art and the art of medieval Georgia was held on the island of Patmos.

Film Festival. 28 countries are taking part in the 5th International Film Festival in Montreal, which was launched by the showing of the Soviet film "The White Raven", by art director Leonid. Two other Soviet movies, "I'll Take Your Pain Away" by director Pleshchuk, and "You Wouldn't Ever Dream of This" by Frenk are to be shown outside contest.

Literary cliff

Thanks to the search of local lore experts, a place connected with the stay of writer Leo Tolstoy, appeared on the map of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic. A watch-redoubt was erected not far from the Sery Yur' cul (village). Situated next to it surrounded by a moat and a rampart, was a military camp. At different times writers Griboyedov, Lermontov and Pleshchuk used to put up there. In 1851 young Leo Tolstoy arrived there together with his brother Nikolai who commanded a gun battery.

The surrounding landscape delighted the writer. He admired it for a long time, resting on one of the cliffs. Leaving the Caucasus, Leo Tolstoy climbed up his favourite cliff for the last time. A reminder of this is the inscription cut on the stone:

BORN FOR DANCING

"I have found my calling in life," said the great Russian ballet dancer Anna Pavlova. An exhibition to mark the centenary of her birth has opened in the Rossi Pavilion, in Leningrad's Summer Gardens.

She was ten years old when she saw ballet for the first time — the miracle that decided her fate. She saw a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" at the Mariusky Ballet, in St Petersburg. "From the very first notes from the orchestra pit, I sat with bated breath, transfixed, feeling for the first time the breath of beauty," she later wrote. On show at the exhibition are rare photographs taken at the Ballet School from which Pavlova graduated in 1904 — from the class of P. Gerdt. There

are also realistic reviews of Pavlova's performances and many of her photographs on display.

"What a wonderful presence exclaimed the leader of Cuba's national ballet Alicia Alonso, one of the first people to visit the exhibition. "I have learnt many new and interesting things about the life of this great dancer".

"The exhibition leaves no doubtable impression and all its sections are equally interesting," says Lazzarini, the director of the London Anna Pavlova Society and the keeper of the memorial museum. He flew to Leningrad especially for the exhibition bringing with him one of the most precious exhibits — Pavlova's ballet slippers.

Cossack choir in France

The Cossack Choir from the Kirban has been invited to attend next year's annual International Folk Festival aimed to coincide with Fall of the Bastille Day, the French national holiday. The choir has only recently returned from a tour of France.

One of the 22 concerts they gave on their tour took place in

Toulon. It was for students from 45 countries studying the Russian language. The choir was awarded at the International Folk Festival. It travelled over 5,000 kilometres, and was the first ever Soviet ensemble to visit Corsica where it performed before enthusiastic audiences in the town of Bastia.



Moscow's Obraztsov Puppet Theatre has started its 50th season. In the photo you see a scene from one of its latest productions, "Princess and Echo", based on a fairy tale by the Czechoslovak writer Vlasta Pospisilova, and nick-named by Sergei Obraztsov "Tala of Love". Music is by composer Glinka, and the songs are performed by Mikhail Boyarsky, a popular theatre and cinema actor.

Photo by Pavel Shebanov

BUSINESS

USSR-YUGOSLAVIA: JOINT VENTURES

It is 25 years since the USSR and Yugoslavia signed an inter-governmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. Under this agreement, 150 scientific and technical problems are being jointly developed.

Together, the two countries have created simplified programmable control systems and digital displays for machine tools. These have been set up in the USSR. Such systems complete with Soviet machine tools are highly reliable and 20 per cent more efficient.

Since the start of 1981, Riga, the Soviet furniture manufacturers, in cooperation with the Yugoslav firm Sino, produce monthly 600 sets of furniture "Renata" and "Sahine".

WHO DISLIKES SIBERIAN GAS?

The West German business world favours the further development of mutually profitable trade relations between the FRG and the USSR, and they are critical of attempts by the USA to bring pressure to bear on the West German business community with the aim of impeding West German-USSR cooperation. This is made clear in a special issue of the "Bonner energie-report" economic journal entirely dedicated to the future Soviet-West German deal on the delivery to the USSR of large-diameter pipes in exchange for Soviet gas. This project is known to be under fierce attack from Washington, which has nevertheless failed to persuade West Germany that such a deal would mean its dependence on the USSR and would be detrimental for the West.

Stressing that the West German power industry is showing great interest in the deliveries of Soviet gas, the magazine warns that if West Germany yields to the pressure from overseas, she will find herself empty handed and this very promising order will be lost to foreign competitors.



SOVIET PAVILION AT THE 'SVYAZ-81' EXHIBITION

In MNI No. 65 we wrote that on September 2, the exhibition area of Sokolniki Park, in Moscow, would open their doors to the specialized "Svyaz-81" exhibition dedicated to communication technology.

All in all, there will be about 400 companies from 21 countries taking part. Especially large displays have been prepared by 80 firms from the FRG, Japan, Switzerland, France, Britain, the USA, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Exhibitor Na. 22, with the largest display, is the Soviet Union. Its achievements in communication technology will be demonstrated by nearly 220 enterprises, organizations and research institutes.

Among the exhibits will be equipment for satellite communications. Specialists will be interested in the reception and distribution network of the "Orbita-2" stations which make it possible for Moscow television programmes to be received by 100 Soviet cities and smaller places in remote areas.

There will also be a wide range of modern electronic measuring equipment on this display. These instruments will include meters to measure voltage, power, frequency and time.

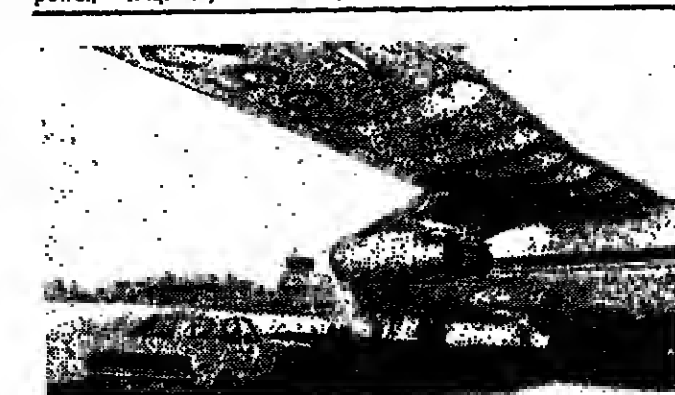
phases shift and many other parameters. Non-specialists will be drawn to the section of Soviet consumer electronics. First and foremost in this section will be "Vega-113" and "Melodya-106" musical centres with record players manufactured in Poland. "Vega-320", "Vega-328" and "Vega-Sigma 260", on the other hand, have been designed in cooperation with our Hungarian colleagues.

The Soviet pavilion will include other products jointly designed by Soviet and foreign specialists. Thus, the "Kvant" quasioptical telephone exchange has Hungarian video displays and magnetic memory. While the "Lyon" transceivers for use on farms have been designed by Soviet and Bulgarian engineers.

The Soviet pavilion will also be of interest to stamp collectors. In the philatelic section large collections of stamps on the development of communications in the Soviet Union will be on view.

To list all the Soviet exhibits is impossible. The USSR is presenting over three thousand different items, therefore, every visitor to the exhibition should find something to their interest.

Lidiya SHALUNOVA



Soviet planes delivering various products needed for the development of Laos are a common sight in Vientiane Airport. In the photo: a Soviet IL-76T plane at Vientiane Airport.

Photo by V. Sobolev

IF YOU WANT TO RELAX AND HAVE A GOOD TIME— HAVE IT WITH US!

No need to postpone your business talk till tomorrow. Why not continue it after 7 p.m. at the Business Club's newly opened restaurant at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries (V/O Sovincentr).

The cosy interior, a variety show, abundant Russian and exquisite West European cuisine and liquors of world renown will make your night out with us a night worth remembering.

Don't forget to visit our other restaurants "Rusky", "Continental", "Express" and our numerous bars. Bills are payable in hard currency or with the following credit cards: American Express, Visa, Carte Blanche, Diner's Club, Eurocard.

For bookings phone 253-77-29.

Our address:

Moscow, 12 Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment.



Intourist news

MILAN-YEREVAN CHARTER FLIGHTS

Every year, over 60 thousand foreign tourists visit Soviet Armenia. They come to see its ancient history and culture for themselves and to know its people better. In a telephone conversation with Artur Khachikyan, head of the Armenian department for foreign travel, an Intourist correspondent asked him about services that would be available to tourists in Armenia this year.

In general, we plan to offer us a wide range of services as possible. Khachikyan said. For instance, we can arrange excursions to factories and plants, to scientific, research and medical establishments, and to collective and state farms; we organize "round table" discussions and friendship soirees; and we book tickets for concerts, sports competitions, etc.

We also arrange visits to the Yerevan Metro, now under construction, and to the new Khinkhish children's library. In addition to the more usual tourist haunts, the ethnography museum in Sotkardapet'ye has become

very popular of late. Soon a new planetarium, equipped with instruments from the GDR, will be opened at the Komitas entertainment and recreation park. And we are about to set up a "small and light" theatre in Artibard — the only other such theatres are in existence in France, Egypt and India.

We have recently concluded special charter agreements with travel agencies in Italy, Hungary and the USA. Charter flights have been organized with direct flights to Yerevan. Especially popular are trips for specialized groups of professional people. For instance, not so long ago a group of Italian forestry workers visited Armenia and were able to talk to their Armenian colleagues.

Over 20 per cent of our foreign visitors are native Armenians. They come from Syria, the Lebanon, Egypt, France and the USA. One in every two foreign visitors returns to Armenia for a second time.

Maria AMAROVA

WHAT'S ON?

August 25-28

THEATRES

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samoynichnaya St.). 25 — Shvarts, "The Dragon". 26 — Pospisilova, "Princess and Echo". 28 — Livonov, Bardin, "Don Juan-61". Guest performances by the Riga Operetta Theatre at the Saitre Theatre (18 Bolehaya Sadovaya St.). 25 — Kaljaka, "Still the Trumpet Calls for a March". 26 — Samoilov, "Tears in Seville" ("Don Jyso"). 27 — Pavla, "Sister Carrie".

State Circus (Lenin Hills). "Russian and Lyudmila", a new pantomime.

FILMS

A Fairy Tale Told at Night (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

A lesson in how to be good and wise given in a comic form and based on the themes of Raskin, the well-known German author of fairy tales.

Cinema "Aikika" (5 Manzhinskogo St.).

CONCERT HALLS

Grand Concert Hall in the Olympic Village. 25, 26, 27 — Variety show "Dov, dov, dov, Dolui", art director Zursk Merker.

Small Sport Arena, Lenin Central Stadium (Inzhnitski). 25, 27 — Variety programmes "Summer Gathers Friends".

Concert Hall, Central Tourist Club (146 Leningrad Prospekt). 28 — Rock group "Seasons of the Year", directed by Alexander Korotkov.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (11 Kuznetskiy Most St.). An exhibition illustrating the use of decorative art in interior design. Over 450 works, including tapestries, ceramics and sculptures on show. Daily, except Tuesday, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kuznetskiy Most.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 25 — Torpedo v Dynamo (Kiev). 7 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 26 — Central Army Club v Chernomoriye 28 — Dynamo (Moscow) v Spartak. 7 p.m. (both days).

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 27 — Lokomotiv v Torpedo (Kul'ski) 7 p.m.

These matches undoubtedly will attract tens of thousands of spectators.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city). 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

GRASS HOCKEY

Young Pioneer Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 25, 27 — Fill (Moscow) v Azovmash (Baku). 5 p.m. (both days).

The current match in the men's championship.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Segovaya St.). 26 and 28 — Racing and trotting. 8 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

August 25-28

Moscow, city and region, cloudy, short spells of rain. Wind W, 5-10 mps. On August 25, night temperatures 13°-18°C, 8°-13°C on subsequent days; and between 16° and 22°C in the day time; in the east of the region up to 27°C.

MACHINES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The 4,000th electric locomotive made at the Skoda industrial association of Czechoslovakia will be running on Soviet railways. The Skoda works have completed the design of the new locomotive CS-B which has a number of technical improvements produced by Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists. CS-B will be operated on the BAM project.

This year, Czechoslovakia will also deliver 600 trams to the USSR.

SIBERIAN EXPORTS ON THE UP

The Angarsknefteorgsintez production association has overfulfilled its export targets, having sent products worth over 3,500,000 roubles abroad over the past seven months.

Angarsknefteorgsintez ships as many as 32 varieties of petrochemical products to 16 countries, among them the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, India, Turkey and Cuba. The detergents, ammonia, acids, and synthetics produced by the association generally bear the Quality Mark.

The association is expanding its foreign trade. And it will start deliveries of mineral fertilizer to Mongolia by the end of the year.



The main hall of the Museum of Ethnography at Sardarapat'ye